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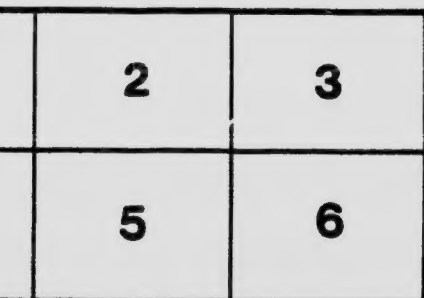
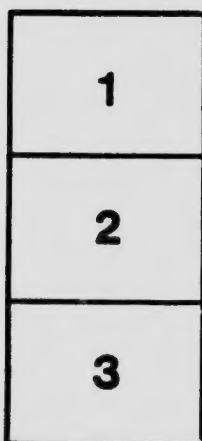
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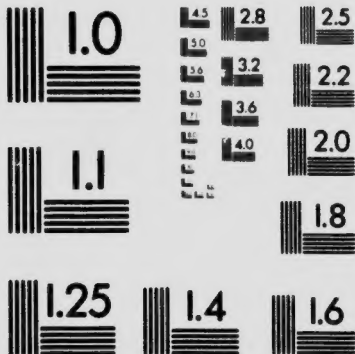
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THE CLASSIFICATION OF SPECIMENS IN THE MEDICAL MUSEUM OF MCGILL UNIVERSITY.

BY MAUDE E. ABBOTT, M. D.

The specimens in this Museum are arranged on a system of Museum classification introduced after a plan suggested by the late Professor Wyatt Johnston, in the year 1899, and followed successfully since. A descriptive number is used, in which the anatomical condition is represented by numbers before, and the pathological condition by numbers following the decimal point. The number of the individual specimen is indicated by a small index figure placed to the right of, and above the descriptive number. Thus 14.24¹ Thrombosis of the heart.

The advantage of this system is that it allows of indefinite expansion, the catalogue number becoming the shelf number, and each descriptive number forming a unit group to which specimens may be added at will without disturbing the logical sequence of the collection as a whole. The Anatomical Classification as given below is practically the same as that proposed by Dr. Haviland Field of Zurich for use in Medical libraries, but the Pathological Classification has been repeatedly amended and revised as practical necessity presented itself, until it assumed its present form. A more detailed explanation will be found in an article by the writer "On the Classification of Museum Specimens" in *American Medicine*, 1903, p. 541.

PART I.

THE ANATOMICAL CLASSIFICATION.

1. CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.

11. Pericardium.
12. Myocardium.
13. Endocardium.
14. Heart as a whole
15. Arteries.
16. Veins.

2. RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

21. Nares.
22. Larynx.
23. Trachea and Bronchi.
24. Lungs.
25. Pleura.

3. DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.

31. Teeth.
32. Mouth. Tongue. Pharynx.
33. Oesophagus.
34. Stomach.
344. Stomach contents.
35. Intestine.
351. Small intestine.
352. Appendix.
353. Large intestine.
354. Rectum.
36. Peritoneum and Mesentery.
37. Liver.
38. Gall Bladder and Bile Ducts.
39. Pancreas.

4. HAEMOPOIETIC ORGANS
and DUCTLESS GLANDS.
 41. Bone marrow.
 42. Lymph nodes.
 421. Haemo-lymph nodes.
 43. Spleen.
 431. Spleen capsule.
 44. Thymus.
 45. Thyroid.
 46. Parathyroids.
 47. Adrenals.
 48. Carotid Coccygeal Glands.
 49. Pituitary Body.
5. UROGENITAL SYSTEM.
 51. Kidney.
 52. Ureter.
 53. Bladder.
 54. Prostate.
 55. Urethra.
 56. Penis.
 57. Seminal Vesicles, Vas Deferens and Cord.
 58. Testis, Epididymis, Tunica Vaginalis.
6. FEMALE GENITALIA.
 61. External genitalia.
 62. Vagina.
 63. Uterus.
 64. Fallopian tube.
 65. Ovary and parovarium.
 66. Pelvic peritoneum and connective tissue.
 67. Breast.
 68. Generative system in pregnancy.
 69. Ovum as a whole.
7. NERVOUS SYSTEM.
 71. Membranes.
 72. Cerebral vascular system.
 73. Cerebrum.
 74. Cerebellum.
 75. Spinal cord.
 76. Nerves.
 77. Nerve ganglia.
 78. Eye.
 79. Ear.
8. MUSCULO-CUTANEOUS SYSTEM.
 81. Skin.
 82. Hair.
 83. Nails.
 84. Muscle.
 85. Fascia.
9. OSSEOUS AND ARTICULAR SYSTEM.
 91. Bones of cranium.
 92. Bones of face.
 93. Vertebrae.
 - Sternum.
 - Ribs.
 96. Bones of upper extremity.
 97. Pelvic girdle.
 98. Bones of lower extremity.
 - 99.
10. REGIONAL.
 01. Head.
 02. Face.
 03. Neck.
 04. Back.
 05. Thorax.
 06. Abdomen.
 07. Pelvis.
 08. Upper extremity.
 09. Lower extremity.
 59. Perineum.

PART II.

AMENDED PATHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION.

- 1 ANTENATAL STRUCTURES
and ABNORMALITIES OF
DEVELOPMENT.
 - .11 Foetal Structures (Normal Anatomy).
 - .12 Malformations of Incomplete Development.
 - .13 Reduction in Size. (Hypoplasia).
 - .14 Reduction in Number. (Syndactylism, etc.)
 - .15 Persistent Foetal Structures.
 - .16 Excess in Size.
 - .17 Excess in Number.
 - .18 Malposition or Heterotaxis; Abberant Structures.
 - .19 Abnormalities due to Foetal Disease.
- 2 CIRCULATORY DISTURBANCES.
 - .21 Anaemia.
 - .22 Congestion or Hyperaemia.
 - .23 Haemorrhage.
 - .24 Thrombosis.

- .25 Embolism.
- .26 Infarction.
- .27 Oedema.

.3 INFLAMMATORY PROCESSES.

- .31 Catarrhal or Desquamative.
- .32 Exudative inflammation.
 - .321 Sero-fibrinous.
 - .322 Fibrinous or plastic.
 - .323 Diphtheritic or membranous.
 - .324 Haemorrhagic.
 - .325 Suppurative or purulent (abscess).
- .33 Destructive inflammation.
- .34 Specific Inflammation due to Cocci.
- .35 Specific Inflammation due to Bacilli.
- .36 Specific Inflammation due to Acid-fast Bacilli, Spirilla, and Yeasts and Moulds.
- .37 Specific Inflammation due to Protozoa.
- .38 Specific Inflammations, Causative Agent still undetermined.
- .39 Productive or Proliferative Processes.

.4 INFECTIONS AND PARASITES.

(Note: .41 to .46 of this section are for bacteriological use only, the lesions caused by different micro-organisms being found under .34 to .38. Only parts .47 and .48 Vermes, and .49 Insecta and Arachnida are to be used in the classification of pathological or clinical material.)

- .41 Cocci.
- .42 Bacilli.
- .43 Spirilla.
- .44 Higher Bacteria.
- .45 Cryptogenic Infections (Organism still undetermined).
- .46 Protozoa.
- .47 Flat worms.
- .48 Round worms.
- .49 Insecta and Arachnida.

.5 DISORDERS OF METABOLISM AND INTOXICATIONS.

- .51 Diseases associated with changes in the blood and

blood-forming organs.

- .511 Chlorosis.
- .512 Splenic anaemia.
- .513 Splenomegaly.
- .514 Leukaemia.
- .515 Hodgkin's Disease.
- .516 Pernicious anaemia.
- .517 Haemophilia.
- .52 Intoxications associated with disorders of Ductless Glands.
 - .521 Exophthalmic goitre.
 - .522 Myxoedema.
 - .523 Cretinism.
 - .524 Acromegaly.
 - .525 Achondroplasia.
 - .526 Status lymphaticus.
 - .527 Tetany.
 - .528 Addison's disease.
- .53 Diseases due to Autochthonous or Heterochthonous Poisons of Organic Nature.
 - .531 Acute yellow atrophy.
 - .532 Eclampsia.
 - .533 Uraemia.
 - .534 Ptomaine poisoning.
- .54 Diseases due to Heterochthonous poisons of inorganic or plant nature.
- .55 Arteriosclerosis.
- .56 Diseases due to Defects of Nutrition.
- .57 Diseases of Disordered Metabolism.
- .58 Organic Nervous Disorders.
- .59 Functional Nervous Disorders.

.6 RETROGRESSIVE CHANGES.

- .61 Atrophy.
- .62 Degenerations.
 - .621 Acute, toxic, cloudy swelling.
 - .622 Fatty, Atheromatous.
 - .623 Mucoid.
 - .624 Hyaline and fibro-hyaline.
 - .625 Amyloid.
 - .626 Colloid.
 - .627 Calcareous.
 - .628 Hydropic and cystic.
 - .629 Keratinization.
 - .620 Various: Osseous, Gelatinous, Elastoid, Waxy, Fragmentation, Basophilic, etc.
- .63 Infiltrations.
 - .631
 - .632 Fatty.

- .633 Biliary.
- .634 Iron, hæmosiderosis.
- .635 Metallic.
- .636 Other pigments.
- .637 Anthracosis.
- .638 Chalicosis.
- .64 Concretion. Calculus Formation.
- .65 The Necroses.
 - .651 Simple necrosis.
 - .652 Caseation.
 - .653 Gangrene.
 - .654 Ulceration of non-inflammatory origin (gastric ulcer).
 - .655 Perforation or rupture of non-inflammatory origin.
 - .656 Fat necrosis.
 - .657 Focal necrosis.
 - .658 The softenings, encephalomalacia, myomalacia, etc.
- .66 Stenosis due to Disease.
- .67 Dilatation due to Disease.
- .7 PROGRESSIVE CHANGES.
 - .71 Regeneration.
 - .72 Hypertrophy.
 - .73 Benign Tumours. (Of one of the modifications of fully formed connective tissue).
 - .731 Fibroma.
 - .732 Fibromyoma.
 - .733 Lipoma.
 - .734 Chondroma.
 - .735 Myxoma.
 - .736 Osteoma.
 - .737 Odontoma.
 - .738 Glioma.
 - .74 Benign Tumours (of one of the modifications of fully formed connective tissue).
 - .741 Myoma.
 - .742 Neuroma.
 - .743 Myeloma.
 - .75 Benign Tumours (of epithelial origin).
 - .751 Adenoma.
 - .752 Papilloma.
 - .76 Indeterminate Group (Tumours of uncertain histology or malignancy).
 - .761 Angioma.
 - .762 Endothelioma (Psammoma).
 - .763 Perithelioma.
 - .764 Mesothelioma.
- .77 Malignant Tumours. Sarcoma. Tissue-forming varieties.
- .78 Malignant Tumours. Sarcoma.
 - .781 Round celled sarcoma.
 - .782 Spindle celled sarcoma.
 - .783 Mixed celled sarcoma.
 - .784 Giant celled sarcoma.
 - .785 Melanotic sarcoma.
 - .786 Lymphosarcoma.
- .79 Malignant Tumours of Epithelial Origin.
- .70 Cystoma.
- .8 TRAUMATA (from mechanical, chemical or physical causes).
 - .81 Wounds.
 - .811 Incised.
 - .812 Punctured.
 - .813 Contusions.
 - .814 Lacerations.
 - .815 Crushing accidents.
 - .816 Gunshot wounds.
 - .817 Bedsores.
 - .818 Abrasions.
 - .819 Ruptures.
 - .82 Fractures.
 - .83 Dislocations and Sprains.
 - .84 Displacements.
 - .841 Hernia.
 - .842 Intussusception.
 - .843 Volvulus.
 - .844 Prolapse.
 - .85 Impaction of Foreign Bodies.
 - .86 Thermal Injuries.
 - .87 Chemical Lesions.
 - .88 Pressure effects produced by compression or traction from without, or distension from within.
 - .89 Birth Processes.
- .9 OPERATIVE PROCEDURES.
 - .91 Amputations.
 - .92 Excision.
 - .93 Plastic.
 - .94 Ligature.
 - .95 Incision.
 - .96 Union and Replacement.
 - .97 Fixation.
 - .98 Experimental Surgery.
 - .99 Miscellaneous Operations.
- .0 SPECIFIC ARTEFACTS.



